

Semi-Weekly Interior Journal.

VOLUME X.—NUMBER 510.

STANFORD, KY., FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1882

NEW SERIES—NUMBER 40.

Semi-Weekly Interior Journal

W. P. WALTON, — Editor and Proprietor.
T. R. WALTON, — Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.50 PER ANNUM.

Growing Old.

At six—I well remember when—I fancied all folks old at ten.

But, when I'd turned my first decade,
Fifteen appeared more truly staid.

But when the fifteenth round I'd run,
I thought none old till twenty-one.

Then, oddly, when I'd reached that age,
I held that thirty made folks sage.

But when my thirtieth year was told,
I said: "At twenty men grow old."

Yet two more cans and found me then thy,
And so I drew the line at fifty.

But when I reached that age, I was aware
None could be old until three-score.

And here I am at sixty now,
As young as when at six, I know!

The true my hair is somewhat gray,
And that I use a cane to day;

"Tis true these rages about my knee
Say "Grandpa!" when they speak to me;

But bless your soul, I'm young as when
I thought all people old at ten!

Perhaps a little wiser grown—
Perhaps some old illusion flown;

But won'ting still, while years have rolled
When is it that a man grows old?

A Virginia Snake Story.

The topic of conversation in Franklin City for the last week has been the death of a dog from a most singular cause. Edward Ling, of that place, had a valuable dog that several weeks ago showed symptoms of a disease that baffled the skill of every one in that vicinity. The sides of the dog became distended and became almost as hard as a stone. The animal refused food, the swelling of the sides increased, and in a week's time he died. The case created so much interest that the owner held a post-mortem examination, at which there was found in the dog's stomach seven good-sized snakes, the largest being over two feet in length. The snakes had been feeding on the dog's heart, a part of which was entirely eaten away. The examination was held in the presence of some gentlemen of Franklin City; the story is vouchered for by them. An old gentleman from this place informs us that it is generally believed in some parts of the peninsula that if a dog is bitten by a water snake, snakes will breed in the animal, and that, perhaps, the death of the dog at Franklin City was caused by the bite of a water snake. If such was the case, what has heretofore been considered a superstition, becomes a reality.—[Occonac Virginian.]

JESSE JAMES' LANDLADY.—St. Joseph, Mo., special: Mrs. Henrietta Saltzman, of this city, has filed with the Governor a singular claim against the State of Missouri for damages in the sum of \$2,000 to her house, No. 1, 318 Lafayette street, the scene of the James tragedy. Mrs. Saltzman is a widow, and she represents that her house would be worth \$3,000 but for the State, which by its agents killed one Jesse James therein; that the said James being a notorious person, morbid curiosity seekers, in the desire to secure mementos of him, have wrecked and carried off most of her house, so that to-day she could not sell the house for \$1,000. Being damaged by the act of the State's agents, she comes to the State for reimbursement.

There are no less than 254 lawyers in Congress, which goes to show that Solomon was a little off when he wrote that there was safety in a multitude of counsellors. The more counsellors there are in Congress, the more that body needs watching. It is not safe for the press to take its eagle eye of them for a moment. That there are 254 lawyers in Congress also shows how hard it is in this country for a lawyer to make an honest living at his profession.—[Exchange.]

The Lewiston Journal says: "The great butter cow, Queen of Barnet, which yielded 746 pounds of butter last year, and during the present year has greatly exceeded this in proportion, is fed, daily, four quarts of bran, four quarts of ground oats, three of corn meal, eight quarts of carrots, and all the good hay she can eat. She can afford to yield butter when fed in this way."

A Minnesota inventor, says the New England Farmer, proposes to send grain from the West to the seaboard by means of a pipe line, some what as petroleum is sent from the oil regions, the grain being propelled by compressed air. The experiment has been found to work perfectly in a short tube, and machinery is being built for a decisive test of the merits of the plan.

At the recent Ecumenical Conference upwards of eighty American delegates gave their names to a recommendation favoring a commemorative centennial meeting in 1884, to be composed of representatives, clerical and lay, from all Methodist bodies in America. Committees have already been arranged and delegates appointed from several Conferences.

TWO THINGS REPUBLICANS SHOULD DESIRE.—1. The abolition of Speaker Keifer. He is a fool.

2. The abolition of ex Secretary Robeson. He is a knave.

When a fool and a knave are the leaders of a political party, and the knave runs the fool, the party is likely to be damaged.—[N. Y. Sun.]

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Editor of Interior Journal.

The position of the anti-protectionists, as defined by themselves is as follows:

That absolute free trade is right, and in accordance with the "eternal fitness of things," as well as the best doctrines of political economy, and that protection by tariff taxation to any extent, no matter how limited, is robbery—robbery of the consumer to enrich the manufacturer. It is a maxim of theirs that all men should be permitted to buy where they can buy cheapest, and that any legislation tending to prevent this is communistic in its effect. They are in favor of a tariff levied exclusively for raising the necessary revenue, "a tariff for revenue only," as they phrase it, and inasmuch as a tariff, though restricted to that purpose, must unavoidably afford some protection, they only tolerate it because it is unavoidable—tolerate it as a necessary incidental evil. If it was possible, they say, to raise the requisite amount of revenue by duties on imports without the slightest protection to any American industry they would adjust the duty in that way, and thus avoid what they are pleased to term legalized robbery.

They further oppose any protective legislation as impolitic, claiming that the effect of it is to lose to us the markets of foreign countries for our products. They insist that our protective laws exclude from our ports the products of certain countries and thereby prevent the people of those countries from buying our products, they being unwilling to exchange commodities with us except upon equal terms—that is, they will not buy from us because we will not let them sell to us without paying a tax for the privilege of doing so.

Now, if free trade is the true doctrine, and the only true doctrine—of protection, even though incidental or accidental, is robbery and communism, in the name of consistency, why do not these statesmen declare for free trade? What is in the way to prevent the establishment and enforcement of the free trade principle in this country? There is no constitutional objection to it. The government has its choice between raising the needed revenue by duties on imports or by direct taxes. Is it possible that these clear-headed and just-minded statesmen, these superior beings who are so horrified at the idea of helping one class at the expense of another, and who can't bear the thought of seeing the faintest shadow of injustice done to any body—these men whose ideas of moral rectitude are so superhumanly sublime—is it possible that they choose protection, robbery and all in preference to direct taxes because it is popular? We all know that a proposition to raise the national revenue by direct taxation would meet almost unanimous opposition, and the free traders themselves say they do not favor it, yet as their doctrine logically leads to it, the only inference to be drawn from their refusal to espouse it, is the fact that it wouldn't charm the dear people to any appreciable extent.

Is tariff protection robbery? It is true that by reason of the duty upon any given article of foreign production, the price of that article is made higher to the consumer than it would be without the duty; and it is also true that by reason such duty the home producer or manufacturer is enabled to sell his commodity higher than he could otherwise do. Now, this at superficial glance, looks like injustice—looks like benefiting one class at the expense of another; and demagogues, taking advantage of this apparent unjust discrimination, mislead many into the belief that the government is actually and purposely robbing one class of its citizens for the aggrandizement of another class. This is a deception, an illusion, arising from the false idea that our people are divided into two separate, distinct and independent classes, viz: The consumers and producers. The truth is, all are consumers, and nearly all are producers—unfortunately we have some drones and some sharpers who produce nothing and prey upon the fruits of honest men's labors. The manufacturer of clothing, for instance—whether he be the proprietor of the factory or the operator in it—has to wear clothing and has to pay for it, tariff and all, just as the farmer does. And the same is true of every other manufacturing industry. We all, and all alike, pay more for goods because of the tariff. So, if anybody is robbed, all are robbed by this means. Therefore, it is not a robbery of one sect for the advantage of another.

Conceding for argument sake that the people of the United States could, in the absence of the tariff, buy all their manufactured articles—every thing they need—in Europe 100 per cent cheaper than they now pay; would it be advisable to do so if thereby all enterprises of that kind in the United States should be annihilated? Would any statesman advise that our people should absolutely cease to manufacture and cease to do every thing except farming and trading and banking, and thus become entirely dependent upon foreign countries for all our clothing, all our farming implements, all our household goods, for every thing, in short, except our victuals? Would this be advisable or prudent even if we had assurance that we could always purchase these goods at the low rates suggested? Certainly not. Certainly no patriotic man would be willing to see his own country in such a condition of dependence, even if it were true that in the matter of dollars

and cents there would be some considerable gain. Every thinking man can see how utterly helpless we would be in case of war with a foreign power, or even of war between other powers not involving us.

But how long would these cheap rates last under free trade? How long after foreign producers obtained a monopoly of our market would it be until they would avail themselves of the advantage which that monopoly afforded, and price their goods in a way to make the head swim? Would they continue to sell as cheap goods after they gained the power to do so? If so, they are not the kind of folks we've been used to.

But the free trader will insist that the foreign manufacturers need not and would not have such a monopoly, even in the absence of protection—that the American manufacturer really needs no protection and is entitled to none, and that there is no reason why he should not make goods at low prices as can be made in other countries. Well, they can do so under the same conditions. They will do so by reducing the wages of their employees to starvation figures. Do the free traders desire to see that done? Does any body want in this land of liberty and plenty wish to see his fellow-beings here, whose misfortune it has been to be born in poverty and to be under the necessity of toiling for a living, transformed into beasts of burden, and made to drag out an existence of misery and abject hopelessness? Does any body want to see the women in this country, and their little boys and girls driven from January to January, and made to do the hardest and dirtiest work imaginable for a scant subsistence—a subsistence that an American would scarcely offer to an average dog? Such is the condition, faintly described, of the pauper laborers of the old countries, and such is the condition to which the free trade doctrine carried out will bring our own people. And when one protests against this proposed crime against humanity he is denounced as a communist.

The free trader attempts to mislead, and does mislead many honest people by the use of abusive epithets. He calls the proprietors of manufacturing establishments "bounty-fed barons," "sun-dry lords," &c. This is to delude the credulous into the belief that the owners of these establishments, who are enormously rich, are the sole beneficiaries of the protective system, and at the same time to divert attention from the fact that free-tradition aims a fatal blow at the laboring man. It should be borne in mind that although the mill-owners are benefited by the tariff, there are hundreds of operators for every mill-owner, all of whose wages are invariably affected by it. So that protection, when considered either with reference to the number of people whom it immediately benefits, or to the aggregate amount in dollars of the benefits it affords, will be seen to operate infinitely more to the advantage of the laboring class than of the so-called "bounty-fed barons." The fact is, the free trade idea is altogether an aristocratic one—it originated among the "barons" of Great Britain. It proposes to buy where you can buy cheapest, and to hire where you can hire cheapest. These two things go together—beautifully—in fact are inseparable—but they accord exactly with the lofty and haughty notions of the born "baron." Free-tradition has no pity for poverty, no commiseration for misfortune. It says to the poor laborer: "Sir, to be a laborer is your lot in life. You must not hope for more nor aspire to improve your condition, nor must you complain, either, for that annoys those born to better things."

The various industries of a country are mutually dependent upon each other. Their interests are so intertwined that the prosperity of any one of them favorably affects the rest, and vice versa, the adversity of one effects the others prejudicially. If the farmer is prosperous, if he is receiving high prices for his wheat, corn, &c., he is able, on the one hand, to pay his farm hands good wages and on the other he is enabled to buy more goods from the manufacturer and pay more for them than if he was not thriving in his own business; and that, in turn, enables the manufacturer to pay better wages to his employees, and also causes him to enlarge his operations and thus afford employment for more laborers, as well as to give patronage to other industries. Building up the manufacturing interests is building up the farming interests, and these build up every other interest. An impulse given to one vocation is immediately transmuted to another, and then to another, and so on ad infinitum.

To enact a tariff law is not to legislate for any body, but it is to legislate against an evil that, if left alone, might and would blast our own prosperity. The pauperism of the old countries is the misfortune of those countries, not ours; and we have as good right to protect ourselves against its evil effects as we have to quarantine against yellow fever. It is not our duty to allow foreign countries to relieve themselves of the evils of pauperism and make a profit while doing so at our expense. Yet this is what free trade proposes. It proposes to throw our ports open and invite the products of pauper labor to a free market in competition with those of our people, and thus reduce the wages of American men and women to the starvation standard.

A well known statistician reports that since 1860, Mr. Tilden has written 143,484 letters to Jefferson diners. And he isn't much of a hand to write letters either.—[New York Tribune.]

PROFESSIONAL.

T. W. SPINDEL, SPINDLE & GIVENS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Rooms 5 & 6, Evans Block, cor. 5th & Court Place, LOUISVILLE, KY.

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STANFORD, KY.

Office—South side Main Street, two doors above the Myrtle Hotel. Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered when required.

R. C. MORGAN, D. D. S.

DENTIST.

Will be in Stanford two weeks

of each month, from first Monday.

Dental rooms in St. Asaph Hotel, over McAlister & Bright's.

Will be in Danville, KY., on the third Monday.

Dental rooms in Mason House.

[See sign.] Pure nitrous oxide gas administered when necessary.

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CHURCH DIRECTORY.

METHODIST, SOUTH.—REV. J. S. SIMS, Pres.

Services every Sunday morning and night.

Prayer Meetings Thursday nights.

Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.

W. E. Barrow, Superintendent.

CHRISTIAN.—Worship by the con-regation every Lord's day. Prayer meetings every evening.

Services every Saturday night.

Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.

R. E. Barrow, Superintendent.

PRESBYTERIAN, SOUTH.—REV. J. S. MCALISTER, pastor.

Services every Sunday morning.

Worship every Wednesday evening.

Services every Sunday night.

W. E. Barrow, Superintendent.

Methodist, South.—REV. J. S. SIMS, Pres.

Services every Sunday morning and night.

Prayer Meetings Thursday nights.

Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.

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STANFORD, KY.
Friday Morning, - May 5, 1882

W. P. WALTON, - - - EDITOR

his confidence this time. In a few weeks a considerable portion of New York will be lighted by his lamps, and then we shall have a practical test of the matter. Every one not interested in gas companies and gas stocks will wish him the fullest realization of his hopes.—[Cincinnati Commercial.

NOTES OF CURRENT EVENTS.

—There was a heavy fall of snow at Watertown, N. Y., Tuesday.

—Princess Marie, wife of Prince William, of Wurtemberg, is dead.

—Vanderbilt has sold his East Forty-Fourth St., New York, residence for \$62,000.

—In the Hanlan-Trickett boat race on the Thames, Hanlan won with the greatest ease.

—Returns from the municipal elections in North Carolina, show a victory for the regular Democracy.

—A St. Louis Judge of the Criminal Court has decided that the act making gambling a felony is unconstitutional.

—Secretary Folger has issued a call for the remaining outstanding six per cent. bonds of 1861, amounting to \$11,200,000.

—A fire in the Newmarket buildings, Aberdeen, destroyed £100,000 worth of property, and caused the death of three persons.

—Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly have been released from jail and Forster has resigned, and there is great rejoicing in Ireland.

—The President has issued a proclamation warning the cowboy outlaws of Arizona to subside by noon of May 15th, or take the consequences.

—Hon. Horace Maynard, late Postmaster General, died suddenly, of heart disease, at his home in Knoxville, Tenn., Wednesday morning.

—Three old books, scooped out inside and filled with valuable jewelry, addressed a person in Cincinnati, were seized by New York Customs officers Tuesday.

—The Ohio Republican State Convention has been called for June 7, to nominate a Secretary of State, Supreme Court Judge and members of the Board of Public Works.

—The new Railroad Commission has organized by making Col. Howard Smith, Chairman, and Judge C. E. Kincaid, a member of the former Commission, Secretary.

—The excess of exports of merchandise for twelve months, ended March 31st, was \$89,852,173. The excess of imports of gold and silver coin and bullion for twelve months, ended March 31st, was \$27,466,671.

—The consumption of whisky in America a year is 75,000,000 gallons, the tax on it amounting to about \$65,000,000. In the last twenty years, the amount paid into the Treasury on whisky, is put down at \$90,000,000.

—Little red flags, the auctioneer's baleful banner, hanging before numerous liquor saloons in Columbus, Ohio, signal the fact that proprietors have concluded no longer to hold the fort, in view of the Bond License Law.

—The old Senate Bible which has been in use for over fifty years and has been kissed by every Senator admitted during that period, was thought to have been stolen, but has been found and will hereafter be put under lock and key.

—Judge McPherson decided in favor of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company in the suit brought by the State of Ohio, for \$125,932, taxes claimed on the company's bonds for 1880 and 1881. The decision settles thirty other cases of the same nature.

—The Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce says: "It is apparent to a close observer that the United States is entering upon a critical period of its progress, when economical and financial questions require most careful examination."

—Thirty-three coal miners were arrested at Alpville, Pa., by a Sheriff's posse on a charge of conspiracy. The men were strikers, it is alleged, and intimidated men who were engaged to take their places. They were required to furnish bail to the amount of \$1,000 each.

—The sum of \$8,67, which remained of the fund used in celebrating in Portsmouth, N. H., on the 22d of February, 1832, the centenary of Washington's birth, was deposited in the local savings bank against the bi-centennial celebration, and now, at the expiration of half the time, amounts to \$143.58.

—Gov. James B. McCrory on account of the great pressure of business has been compelled to decline the honor tendered him by the A. & M. College at Lexington,..... Carter Bennett a vagrant was sold last Monday. He brought a dollar and the purchaser forgot to take him home.—[Richmond Herald.]

—Both the Georgia Senators are ill. Ben Hill is said to be slowly dying of cancer at Hatt Springs, and Joe Brown is believed to have consumption. The latter recently intimated to a friend that he thought of resigning, and mentioned as a singular fact that he had resigned every one of the many offices he held.

—Gov. John A. Burbank, of Indiana, has recovered a watch and chain which were stolen from him by Jesse James in 1874, near Malvern, Ark. The watch, which bears the Governor's monogram, had been worn by Mrs. James for several years, and she manifested a disposition to retain it, but finally gave it up to its rightful owner.

—The drift of the republican party to-day is not such as to reassure the country and to auger a long lease of power. The majority of the people are not in sympathy with Stalwartism, and the course of events since Garfield's death has not made them more tolerant of that faction of the party which looks backward rather than forward.—[Springfield Republican.]

—Has the Governor wearied in well doing in the James mate? A great many people think his proclamation for the capture of the outlaws in *fancis officio*, so to speak, that it ceased to have effect when Jesse James was taken. The Governor should issue another proclamation renewing the offer for Frank James, and encourage some of the boys to bring him in alive, if possible; dead, if necessary.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

—There are 452 Indian children attending the Government schools at Carlisle, Pa., at Hampton, Va., and Forest Grove, Oregon. This is about the best Indian policy we have and the most thoroughly economic. One-tenth of the money spent in Indian wars for the benefit of speculators, traders and contractors during the last twenty years, if it had been applied to the establishment of Indian schools on the reservations, would have made Indian wars impossible.—[Courier-Journal.]

—Edison expresses great confidence in his ability to supply electric light for domestic purposes, and to produce it at such cost that it will drive gas out of existence as an illuminator. Mr. Edison, as events have shown, is a very sanguine person, but he seems to have some substantial backing for those who get them up.

—A mass meeting was held at Liberty, Clay county, Mo., near the home of the James boys, and resolutions passed indorsing Governor Crittenden's action, and expressing full sympathy with him in his warfare against the bandits. The meeting was largely attended and the resolutions emphatically and universally commended.

—Wheat & Durf, wholesale grocers, of Louisville, have made an assignment. Their liabilities are estimated at \$50,000 to \$75,000. They issued a circular to their creditors saying that the great difficulty in collecting, and bad debts, due to the drought of last year and the overflow of the Winter and Spring, made it impossible for them to meet their liabilities. Mr. Durf, it is said, drew \$35,000 in the Kentucky Distribution Lottery in 1873.

—The steamer Glamorgan, of the Warren Line, arrived from Liverpool, badly scratched by ice. Its latitude 46° 20' and longitude 42° 30', she passed an iceberg fully 500 feet high, on which was a number of polar bears, and shortly afterwards ran into a field pack of ice and icebergs. She steamed one hundred and sixty miles on the Southern edge of an icefield, passing fully one hundred large icebergs, on which were seen polar bears and a large number of seals.

—The *Globe-Democrat* says that on last Sunday there were in attendance at the morning and evening services in all the churches in St. Louis 119,448 persons, and in the Sunday-schools 23,102 children. Of these, the Catholic Church is represented by 5,171 persons, the Methodist by 7,402, the Presbyterians by 6,229, the Baptist 4,512, the German Evangelical, including the Lutheran, 7,519. At the parks, beer gardens, theatres and other not very religious places there were 20,242 persons. Of these more than one-third witnessed base ball games.

—Some time ago the Indian Department requested the military to arrest Captain Jack, of the White River Utes, who was in the vicinity of Fort Washakie, Wyoming. The arrest was made April 29th. Shortly after he attempted to escape, and fled to a tepee, near by, where he secured a carbine and killed Sergeant Richard Cassey, of the Third Cavalry. A mountain howitzer was then fired into the tepee, killing Jack instantly. Captain Jack was a notorious leader in the Thorntburg and Meeker massacre, and was a very dangerous and bad Indian.

—The smallest baby in the world was recently born in a mining camp at Candelaria, Nevada. The father is a miner, and weighs one hundred and ninety pounds.

The mother is a stout, healthy woman, weighing perhaps one hundred and sixty pounds. Her size is about the size of a horse chestnut, and a ring worn on the little finger of her mother was easily slipped over its foot nearly up to the knee. In the opinion of the attending physician the child will live and prosper in good health, notwithstanding its diminutive proportions. The midget is so small that three of its size could play hide-and-seek in a cigar box.

—The following telegram was received at this office at 5:30 yesterday evening:

VERSAILLES, Ky., May 4th.—Arrived here at 4 o'clock. All well. Will begin here to-night. GEO. O. BARNEs.

GARRARD COUNTY.

Lancaster.

—John Woodcock has had the iron front of his store-room painted a penny royal green.

—Capt. W. S. Miller is attending the meeting of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar at Covington.

—Geo Higginbotham is a candidate for Sheriff of Garrard county, subject to the action of the democracy.

—Edmund S. Finnie, of Louisville, is here with a view to improving his health, which has been very poor for some time.

—I am authorized to announce Hiram Rothwell, a candidate for Sheriff of Garrard county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

—Jim Dillon requests that you will correct your statement that he is responsible for the bad scene shifting at a late entertainment in Stanford. He says he had nothing to do with the scenery that night.

—PERSONAL—Dr. Lapsley preached for the Presbyterian congregation Sunday, Col. Jno. K. Faulkner and son John left for Louisville, Saturday, to enter upon their duties, the Colonel a Surveyor of Customs, and John as a Clerk in his father's office.

—In order to close out their canned goods, Geo. D. Burdett & Co. offer for the next thirty days—Yarmouth Corn, per dozen, \$1.60; 3-lb. Standard Tomatoes, \$1.50; 2-lb. do., \$1.20; Peaches, Apricots, Pine Apples, &c., in proportion. Sugars, Coffees, Teas, and Quinceware, much lower than elsewhere.

—Mr. Jos. S. Rothwell, the baby brother of our clever wits to be Sheriff, Hiram.

—Agency of South-Bend Chilled Plows, Avery's Cast and Steel Plows, Buckeye Beaters & Mowers, Sweepstakes Threshers, Mitchell Farm Wagons, New Home Sewing Machines, Taylor's Elastic Bed Springs.

—Maj. A. E. Richards, of Louisville, is a candidate for Superior Judge in this the 2d District, subject to the action of the Democracy.

JOHN W. KERBY

Is a candidate for re-election to the office of Assessor of Rockcastle County, August election, 1882.

J. E. VOWELS'

VARIETY STORE!

M. T. VERNON, KY.

Agency of South-Bend Chilled Plows,

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of our clever wits to be Sheriff, Hiram.

—Agency of South-Bend Chilled Plows,

Avery's Cast and Steel Plows, Buckeye

Beaters & Mowers, Sweepstakes Threshers,

Semi-Weekly Interior Journal

STANFORD, KY.

Friday Morning, - May 5, 1882

L. & H. LOCAL TIME CARD.

Passenger trains North 12 45 p. m.

" South 2 00 "

LOCAL NOTICES.

BUY PAINTS of Penny & McAlister.

NICE line of Bird Cages at A. Owley's.

FRESH car Barrel Lime just received by A. Owley.

DOAN's 7-cent Gasoline at Penny & McAlister's.

NEW stock of Jewelry and Silverware at Penny & McAlister's.

WATCHES, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted by Penny & McAlister.

J. H. & S. H. SHANKS are receiving and opening a lot of men's and boys' clothing.

You will find the best 5-cent and 2-cent cigar in town at Penny & McAlister's.

The stock of J. H. & S. H. Shanks is now complete with beautiful styles of Spring Goods. If you don't believe it, just call on them and see.

We are just receiving and opening a large lot of Zeigler & Bros.' Ladies' and Children's Stock for Spring and Summer wear. J. H. & S. H. SHANKS.

PERSONAL.

—Miss KATE GANO is visiting Miss Clark Helm.

—MISSES GEORGE PROCTOR AND ELLA EADS, of Danville, are visiting at the College.

—MRS. C. L. HOLMES, of Middleburg, took the train here Wednesday for Louisville.

—MR. MILLARD F. ROUT and wife, of Garrard, were visiting relatives here this week.

—CAPT. W. G. WELCH is in Louisville on business connected with Crab Orchard Springs.

—MR. J. M. REID, MRS. FORESTUS REID and MISS FANNIE REID went to Louisville Tuesday.

—The Editor of this paper left for Cincinnati and Louisville Tuesday, for a little recreation—the first he has taken since last November.

—JULIA A. HUNT was in the city the past week, her season having closed. She has gone to Memphis, where her husband is now keeping hotel. She re-opens her season in "Florinda" in August.—[Cincinnati paper.]

LOCAL MATTERS.

CANNED goods lower than ever at Hale & Nunnelley's.

THOSE indebted to J. W. Wallace are urgently requested to settle.

I OFFER for sale, privately, my property in Stanford. J. R. Warren.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND BRICK for sale. Apply to Henry Baughman, Stanford.

WANTED—Country sides, hams and shoulders; highest market price paid. McAlister & Bright.

STANFORD should have a street-sprinkler by all means. Already, the dust is getting very disagreeable.

MR. J. A. ALLEN is building for his own occupancy, a frame dwelling on his lot adjoining Mr. J. W. Alcorn.

THE proprietors of Lincoln Mills, having secured a permanent water supply, will be able to do custom grinding at any time.

LEWIS BALL is in jail again. This time to suffer out the fine imposed upon him for cruelty to his wife, he having failed to pay it.

MR. J. S. KING, of Livingston Station, advertises for fifty good railroad tie-makers. He pays 15 cents a tie—timber furnished.

MARRIED.—At the residence of the groom's mother in Lincoln county, yesterday, Mr. Jack G. Sims, aged 19, was married to Mrs. Mary Johnson, a widow of 20.

It was reported yesterday that the house of Dr. Rhodes, living near Peyton's Well, in this county, had burned. We could find no one who knew whether it was true or not.

A CHICKEN thief stole from Mr. H. T. Harris a hen and about twenty chickens and took a setting of eggs, that would have hatched in a few days, from under the hen.

MR. H. T. HARRIS informs us that he has a young chicken, about a month old, which has four well-developed wings, and is as lively as a cricket. Two of the wings are on the knee joints.

JUDGING from the rapid progress in floriculture made by the ladies of Stanford in the last two days, they are of the opinion that the cold weather is over, in which we sincerely hope they are correct.

On Tuesday and Wednesday mornings, we had pretty heavy frosts, which, however, seemed to have done little, if any injury. The weather has moderated since and it seems now as if Spring might assert its prerogatives.

COL. FRANK WOLFORD, in a stirring speech at Columbia, last Monday, announced himself as a candidate for Congress in that, the 11th district. It is said that he is likely to have no opposition in his own party, and that he can easily carry the district over any republican.

SUICIDE.—The corpse of Solomon Jackson, who committed suicide at Harrodsburg passed here Tuesday for burial at Brodhead. Jackson was in very indigent circumstances, and imagining that he could not support his wife and family, gave them a chance to shift for themselves.

LAND, STOCK AND CROP.

—Will A. Hall bought of John G. Lynn a No. 1 yoke of oxen for \$130.

—I have 4 bulls for sale, one two year old and three yearlings. J. E. Bruce.

—Garrett Elkin bought of James Givens a lot of barren ewes, weighing 120 pounds, at \$3 cents.

—A. T. Nunnelley sold to Monroe Smith 2 yoke of oxen for \$185; 9 two-year-old steers to Henry Bruce for \$180; 10 heifers to James Morgan for \$145.

—John M. Hall sold to Thomas Wood 12 yearlings at \$28; 100 sheep (ewers, lambs and ewes) to Garrett Elkin at 5 cents; to D. N. Prewitt 3 steers for \$150. He bought of D. N. Prewitt a mare for \$140.

—Mr. A. G. McRoberts, of Dana, Ind., writes to Uncle El. McRoberts that he owns a slug that had a litter of pups, which were killed and that she then took under her care six young foxes, and is now sucking them and treating them in every way as if they were her own offsprings.

GERMAN Millet and Hungarian Seeds at W. H. Higgins'.

FIFTY boxes Gowen & Stoner's soap just received at Hale & Nunnelley's.

MR. GEO. W. CLIFF, of Waynesburg, has lost four cattle for the recovery of which he will pay a reward.

The young ladies of the College will give an entertainment to-night, consisting of charades, recitations, &c.

MR. J. T. HARRIS has fresh fish for sale twice a week—Wednesday and Saturday, at his meat and provision store.

BORN, to Mrs. M. M. Miller, of Madison, two daughters on the 3d. Mrs. Miller is a sister of Mrs. J. J. McRoberts, of this place.

THERE is better evidence of the large amount of goods sold in Stanford, than the great number of drummers to be seen at any time.

MR. F. D. ALBRITTON, agent for the Deering Twine Binder for this county, gives some good reading for our farmers in our advertising columns. Don't fail to peruse it.

We have an anonymous letter from Lancaster, which we would publish, but for an established rule not to publish any communication unless we have the full name of the writer.

A GREAT deal of sheep-shearing has been done this week, and a large amount of wool has been delivered. Mess. Hale and Nunnelley have received about 25,000 pounds already.

THE Chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Wayne has announced that a Primary Election will be held in that county on the 4th Saturday in May to select candidates for the county offices.

MR. W. E. VARNON informs us that a Primary Election will be held at Hustonville, Tuesday, for cutting with intent to kill, was sent on for further trial and his bond fixed at \$50, which he gave.

THE Louisville Post says in regard to the announcement of Mr. Aleck Lusk for Court of Appeals Clerk: A prohibition candidate from Rockcastle county has entered in the race for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. This is a direct thrust at the leading Captain Henry.

THE STOCK.—Mr. T. T. Daviss is improving and will soon be up..... Mr. Leo Hayden has almost recovered..... Mack Ramsey is still very low..... Mr. Dayton Tucker and Mr. Jas. Parsons, of the Halls Gap neighborhood are very ill and not likely to recover..... Mrs. James Anderson, of Gilberts Creek, has typho-malarial fever.

THE following item was sent us by a young gentleman of the Mt. Xenia neighborhood: "The young ladies of Mt. Xenia School gave a delightful picnic dinner to the boys of the same school last Friday, which was a success in every particular, and was thoroughly enjoyed by all the boys as the splendid triumphs in the way of perfect cookery and polite attention could have demanded. Other invited guests completed the enjoyment of the occasion, and created a lively hope that they would come again, and frequently, to gild the hours of toil and lend them wings."

DEATHS.

—A little child of Jim Palmer, living near Hale Gap, died Tuesday.

—An old colored man, who lived on the farm of Mr. Ed. Carter, of this county, died Tuesday. He was about 90 years of age.

RELIGIOUS.

—Elder Jos. Ballou is holding a protracted meeting at Parkerville.

—Rev. Wm. B. Floyd will preach at Turnerville next Sunday at 11 o'clock.

—Three hundred and eighteen dollars have been subscribed already for repairing the Methodist Church.

—Elder J. C. Walden, of Lancaster, will move to Mt. Sterling to take charge of the church at that place at a salary of \$1,000.

The General Conference of the Methodist Church South began its session in Nashville Wednesday, the senior Bishop Payne presiding. The Bishop's quadrennial address was read by Bishop McTyeire.

It is a review of the church work for four years past, and a statement of the present condition and prospects, and gave cause for gratitude. It shows an increase of 247 itinerant ministers, and 13,000 new members to 860,687. Thirteen thousand were added to the communion last year. The mission fund in four years increased \$411,438. There are over 5,000 members in the Indian mission, 1,000 in the Central Mexican Mission; and the same number in the Sunday-schools was 2,061,000 pupils; the circulation of Sunday-school literature is 400,000. Bishop Payne presented a touching address of a personal character, reciting how he had been a prescher for forty-five years and Bishop for thirty-six, and asking to be permitted to retire from active service. The effect of this created a profound impression. A great many visitors are in attendance, besides delegates from all parts of the South.

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—Mr. Small, of Todd county, bought of Reuben C. Harris a three-year-old gelding for \$115, and a mare for \$165.

—PARIS.—Major S. M. Hibler, reports 150 to 200 cattle on the market at Paris, Monday, demand limited, selling from 3 to 4.

—Broke mules \$80 to \$140 per head. But few horses on sale selling well, from \$20 to \$80. Common plough good prices. Combined horses at from \$100 to \$165.

—Speculators in wheat are buying all they can in the field at from six to eight dollars per acre. Several large crops have been sold in this county at \$6 per acre, while other crops have been sold at \$8 per acre. Farmers are scared about the effects of the late freeze, and speculators are gambling.—[Lexington Observer.]

—Below are the ruling prices for provisions, &c., in Stanford: Bacon shoulders, 11c; ham, 16c; sides, 15c. Flour, \$4.00 to \$4.50; corn, \$4.50; meal, \$1 per bushel; oats, 75c; coffee, 12c to 20c; molasses, 60c; 90c; dried apples, 7c; peaches, 8c; Irish potatoes, \$1.00 to \$2; sweet potatoes \$2; butter, 25c; cheese, 20c; eggs, 12c; Hon. B. M. Burdett.

The Nicholaville Journal has, in the last issue, this complimentary notice of Mr. Burdett: "We had the pleasure of meeting yesterday the Hon. B. M. Burdett, of Garrard, who is a candidate for Judge of the Superior Court in this, the 2d District. Having never met the gentleman before we made inquiry of a person who knew Mr. Burdett well as to how he would 'show up in the race.' Said he, 'Burdett is one of the strongest men in the field; his professional attainments are first rate, and as a gentleman he is no superior.' He has relations in nearly every county in the District. He is the son of Nelson Burdett, for many years sheriff of Garrard county, who in his days was favorably known all over central Kentucky as closely related to the extensive families of Floyd, Mayfield, Kempers, Singletons, McKees, Dunns, Adams, Swopes, Alffords, Baughmans and Eubanks, who were scattered over all of the counties of the District. His mother was Samuel, a daughter of Reuben Samuel, of Franklin county, Ky., whose wife was a sister of Gov. Bob Letcher. He is also related to the extensive families of Perkins and Sinclairs. Mr. Burdett received a college education in the regular course at Georgetown College, entering the freshman class in 1853. He was born and raised and has always lived in Garrard county, where he has been in active practice since March, 1864. Mr. Burdett is forty-four years of age. He has many personal friends in this county who will be glad to support him.

—CINCINNATI—CATTLE—Receipts some what increased, and a fair supply on sale, all of which were of a fair general quality. The demand was good for all grades, with rather a stronger feeling for the best qualities. Market steady and firm. Prices ranged as follows: Common \$3.64, fair medium \$4.25@5.25; good to choice butcher grades \$4.25@5.25; good to choice, \$5.00@6.75; steers, \$5.25@6.50; feeding steers, \$5.00@6.50; stockers, \$4.00@5.50; some light yearlings and calves, \$3.00@4.00. Sheep—The supply was more liberal, and the demand was not so strong, and the market ruled quiet at lower prices, the range being as follows: Common to fair unshorn \$4.00@5.25; good to choice, \$5.00@6.50; clips, \$3.50@5.50; culs, \$5.00@5.50. Spring Lambs were shown at \$4.00@7 cents per lb. gross.

—The Lexington race commenced Tuesday. The weather was good and the crowd in attendance very large. The first race, for all ages, of ½ mile, 'purse of \$150, \$125 to first and \$25 to second, was won by Mammonist in 1:15, Lizzie S. second Una B. third. The second, for all ages 1½ miles, for the Distillers' stake \$1,500 to first, \$300 to second and \$200 to third, was won by Creosote over eleven starters, in 2:09. Ben D'Or second and Tom Plunket third. The third and last race of the day was won by Bagdad in 1:44. Stella second and Saunter third-distance, 1 mile; purse, \$175; \$150 of which to first and \$25 to second.

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STANFORD, KY.

Friday Morning, - May 5, 1882

For the INTERIOR JOURNAL.

TRUTH STANGER THAN FICTION.

A Life Sketch.

By ADELE FABIAN.

"My past has been poisoned with weeds from my birth." And the future affords me no promise of flowers, My heart scarcely knows the kind sunshine of earth.

For adversity's clouds ever darken my hours.

"My heart has been crushed by unkindness, and care."

And wounded affection have waken'd my tears; My heart is sorely grieved, and my soul is weary.

And my soul how'd down by the anguish of years.

It was evening, the sun sank slowly to rest, throwing a golden halo o'er hill and dale; bathing the earth in floods of glorious beauty, and resting for a moment as if in quiet benediction on the brow of an infant, but a few days old—who was nestled close to the bosom of a negro slave. Some hours before it was clasped firmly to a dying mother's breast, whose last request was being fulfilled, and the slave bearing the motherless babe thro' a beautiful woodland, to the home of its grandparents; who still watched beside all that was left of an idolized daughter, praying that this wee babe might be to them a solace and comfort in their old age. As the negro went carefully along her tears fell thick and fast, while Heaven's blessings were implored, and speaking to the little unconscious sleeper, between her sobs, she would say, "Poor baby—poor little girl—your mudder is gone and you will never know how pure and good she was; poor little mudderless lamb, how I wish she could have libed dat you might see her sweet face and lubbed her—eby one lubbed her so, I hopes you be like her, poor chile—Never mind honey, Granny Hendricks will be yer mudder now, and so will mammy Lettie care for baby—God bless you."

But I wander. Little Claudia grew in winsome gypsy-like beauty; the miniature picture of the father who loved her so little, and who married again, much to his parents' displeasure, a relative, who was little esteemed by the family; one of those cold, soulless creatures whose very look impresses one disagreeably. Claudia, from instinct, could never be induced to approach her stepmother. However, she seldom saw them—although living on one of Col. Hendricks' plantations they seldom went to the house, and when they did, Claudia would clutch closely to her mama or papa's side and there remain silent.

About the time of Robert's second marriage, the Grahams obtained possession of the property left by Minnie her infant, her father also spending a share, leaving the child, indeed, solely dependent on her grandfather, who, it is true, was able to bear so light a burden, yet his ire was aroused in sympathy for the helpless babe, and friendship between the families was forever at an end.

Col. Hendricks was one of those just, unflinching men, whose wrath, when once aroused, was hard to appease. Thus Claudia knew little of father or relatives on her mother's side, but she was taught respect for all. And she was left, lovingly protected, lest she should find her married life unpleasant.

However, he had been an affectionate husband, and Minnie a loving wife. The birth of her infant so shattered her health that she pined day by day and died, leaving her baby girl to the sole guardianship of her husband's parents; asking them to keep her always should Robert marry again. Call her Claudia, Mama Hendricks, I have always intended it should be so, and now that I am so soon to leave her, let me feel she is yours, even in name.

Try to make Robert love her for my sake, he is so young to be a father—scarcely one and twenty. I know he will soon cease to grieve for me, but let him not forget my little Claudia. Then calling him to her side, she put her wan, wasted arms about his neck, and pointing to the sleeping infant, she said, you will soon forget me, Robert, and I don't want you to grieve too much, but so long as our baby lives, love her and I will bless you from my home in the skies. A few more parting words, a kiss on those baby lips, and all was over.

CHAP. SECOND.

Col. Hendricks was an influential Southern planter; by his energy, industry, and thorough business qualities he had accumulated a large fortune. His home was one of beauty; the grounds were laid off in artistic skill, large forest trees spreading their verdant branches o'er the lawn, dotted with numerous flower beds, filled with rare exotics, which sent their sweetest breath to regale and vivify, while the odoriferous perfume of the magnolia and jessamine was wafted on almost every breeze. His doors always opened to the unfortunate, and many a poor soul could be heard pronouncing blessings upon his gentle wife who was a lady of rare personal attractions, and the kindness which beamed from her brilliant eyes spoke the purity of soul within. Six sons had blessed their union; young men of gentlemanly demeanor, and each followed in their father's footsteps, as planter. Robert was the only one who had married. Handsome in person, but of a hot, violent temper, his parents often had occasion to remonstrate with him and gave him a long, loving counsel respecting the same.

The De Veign's had made their home in Missouri, until the cold Western breeze became too much for the delicate constitution of Mrs. De Veign, and thus, disposing of every thing, returned South, trusting a return to her own sunny clime would restore the wife and mother. Mr. De Veign had an interesting family of six children, who had grown up to be lovely ladies and gentlemen—Victor, a lad of some thirteen summer's, and Mabel, a toddling girl about the same age of Claudia Hendricks. Mr. De Veign was not long in purchasing a beautiful residence, while his wife improved daily in health. The little girls became firm friends, and a love sprang up in those young hearts, charming in its tenderness. When

she was known of Robert's occupation until Claudia was in her third year, a telegram came announcing that her father had killed a man. Col. Hendricks hastened to his son whom he found in prison and much distressed. The grief of the parents was something pitiful to behold—bearing a proud and untarnished name, the stroke was terrible, but influence and wealth, with proper proof, brought all things right, leaving no stain on the name—yet, Robert was a changed man. He returned to his ancestral roof more cold and bitter than ever, with little love for anything, and when his baby girl, who had been taught to love and watch for her unknown father's coming, saw him silent and stern, fear crept in that innocent heart and was never banished. She clung to her papa and mama, as she had learned to prattle of her grandparents, who idol the was; the pet and plaything of her uncles and aunts less than an angel to mammy Lettie, in whose arms we first found her. Who of us Southerners have not some fond remembrance of our black mammas, who used to delight our childish ears with their superstitious theories of ghosts and goblins? Reader, if you had no black mammy you have lost a sweet, tender link of your grandparents, so shield her, making her little life so happy.

CHAPTER FOURTH.

About this time Col. Hendricks and Mr. De Veign resolved to place their little girls at school, this was a joyous pleasure for the children, as they would go from home each morning, riding behind their young brother and uncle. The first day of school was eagerly and anxiously looked forward to, and when it arrived it was with laughing eyes and rosy cheeks, two happy children bounded out to mount their horses, after many promises by the boys not to ride fast.

Two children so alike in disposition and personal appearance so different are seldom found. Mabel a fair, sun-burned child, with mischievous blue eyes, which seemed to laugh in spite of herself—while Claudia was dark gypsy-like—her eyes soft and dark, and when in repose, wore a wistful, melancholy expression which went to the heart. Both possessed violent tempers when aroused, but mischievous, bright and affectionate dispositions. A year passed by, their school life had advanced to the second month of a third term, when rumors of the war between the North and the South made it unsafe to trust their children alone on the highways.

TO BE CONTINUED.

His Eloquence Won.

"Must I really go, sweetheart?"

"Yes," replied Lillian McGuire, placing her shapely white hand in his, and looking into his face with a tender earnestness that showed the true womanliness of her nature; "it is better, far better for both of us that we should part forever," but as she spoke the hot tears of pain-welled up into her beautiful brown eyes—those eyes that had withstood their bright glances and dreamy tenderness so many and with a little sob of pain Lillian's head was bowed upon George W. Simpson's shoulder in an ecstasy of grief.

"Couldn't you put a ten-year limit on your bill, darling?" asked the young man, bending gently over the little head that was pillow'd so trustingly just under his left ear; "I certainly ought to have as good a chance as a Chinaman."

A low moan of pain and a convulsive shake of the little head was the only response.

But George was not to be denied so easily. "Can I not have one hope?" he said, "one little nickel-plated, ten cent hope?"

Lillian lifted her head and looked at him steadily. "Perhaps," she said, in cold, Baffin's Bay tones, "you would drop if a house fell on you, but I begin to doubt it." Know then, since you will have it, that under no circumstances can I ever accept your proffered love, for I am a packer's daughter, and packer's daughters come high—with a haughty expression that lower case type cannot convey.

DR. J. B. MARCHISHI,
UTICA, N.Y.
Discoverer of DR. B. MARCHISHI'S
UTERINE CATHOLICON

A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

This remedy will act in harmony with the female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and the ovaries, and will remove all strong pains. Dr. Marchish's Uterine Catholicon will cure all cases of Chronic Inflammation, Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful Suppression and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, and is especially adapted to the cure of all forms of hysteria. All letters of inquiry fully answered. Address as above.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price \$1.00 per bottle, send and ask for Dr. Marchish's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

For the relief and cure of this distressing affliction, take Simmons Liver Regulator.

DYSPEPSIA.

The Regulator will positively cure this terrible disease. We assert emphatically what we know to be true.

CONSTITUTION.

Should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. Nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels. Therefore abstain from eating Simmons Liver Regulator. It is harmless, mild and official.

PILES.

Relief is at hand for those who suffer day after day w/ Piles. It has cured hundreds, and will cure you.

MALARIA.

Persons may avoid all attacks by occasionally taking a dose of the Liver Regulator to keep the Liver in health & action.

BAD BREATH.

Generally arising from a disordered Stomach, can be corrected by taking Simmons Liver Regulator.

JAUNDICE.

Simmons Liver Regulator soon eradicates this disease from the system, leaving the skin clear and free from all impurities.

COLIC.

Children suffering with colic soon experience relief when Simmons Liver Regulator is administered. Adults also derive great benefit from this medicine. It is non-irritating; it is harmless and purely vegetable.

WILLIE G. DUNN,

Stanford, Lincoln county, Ky.

DRUGS AND GROCERIES.

On and after APRIL 1, 1882, I propose to sell only for cash or country products. My stock of Drugs and Groceries is now complete, and will be sold down to the lowest cash figures, consequently I must have the money for them, or such articles as produce as will be had, such as lumber, timber, coal, oil, etc., all kinds of farm and dairy, &c. Give me call.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

Sold by all Druggists.

PHILADELPHIA.

the time for them to take possession of their new home came, the children found it lonely, indeed, to be separated. However, they were constant companions, and scarcely a day passed without their being together. Such a friendship implanted in childhood hearts grew and expanded as the years advanced. When Claudia was in her sixth year a baby sister was born, which filled her little heart with delight, and much love would have been lavished upon the "tiny babe" had not the first caress-imprinted upon the soft cheek been harshly repulsed by her father. Unkind coldness on every side, all the love of her naturally affectionate nature trampled upon, at last smoldered and dried, leaving her with feelings of aversion for her father's family. From the day of her sisters birth, Claudia became "the bone of contention." Every childish act, every article of apparel, every token of affection bestowed upon her was found fault with. Every thing done by her grand parents was criticised and objected to until her father's presence was unbearable by those who loved Claudia. Year by year her torturing would have been increased by her father and stepmother, had not the exceeding love of her grandparents, so shielded her, making her little life so happy.

A curious thing about the fish in the Yellowstone is related by General Whipple. Below the falls the trout are fine fellows for table use, but above the falls the fish are wormy. It is no trick at all for a fisherman to land three hundred trout in three hours, provided his aim doesn't become tired and the bait holds out; but the fish are unfit to use after they have been caught.

No trout has ever been caught above the fall that did not carry a worm somewhere about its scales. The General examined a large number of trout and every one contained the worm. When examined it was found to in most cases about eight inches in length, and resembling a piece of white tape. This reptile, when freed from its bed in trout would wiggle and writhe as if suffering from an attack of colic. Some think the worms breed in trout and then eat their way into the flesh. Millions of these fish die of the worms and float over the falls, and the gulls can be seen feeding upon them almost any minute in the day.

The old Good Friday custom of flogging an effigy of Judas Iscariot was, after a lapse of two years, duly celebrated in the London docks on April 7, by the crews of three Portuguese and Maltese vessels. The effigy of the traitor, hewn out of a block of timber, was carried by chosen members of the crews round the quarter deck and hanged from the yardarm, and each man chanted his vituperation as he dashed the figure with knotted ropes. The scourging over, Judas was cut down, thrown upon the deck, spat upon, cursed, and kicked to the galley fire, where he was burned into a charred mass, and then hurled into the water, after which the sailors went in procession to church.

A statistician posted himself early in the morning, one day, by Jumbo's pen, and watched him feeding during the day. He jotted down every article eaten by the monster in twelve hours, with the following result: One

third of a bale of hay, two bushels of carrots, one bushel of corn, 742 oranges, 1,002 cakes, and figs estimated at thirty pounds. He drank fourteen pails of water, about one-third more being lost, and he rejected nuts and candies of almost every description—peppermint appearing to displease him immensely. An attempt to get him to take a paper of chewing tobacco was a thorough failure.

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